(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2168.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1788.

BRUSSELS, *March* 25.

THERE are in the service of his imperial majesty, three general Daltons; they are Irishmen and brothers, and are highly spoken of throughout the army; the eldest of the brothers, who is our commander in chief, has been all his life distinguished for intrepidity, and has often been employed on the most important occasions with equal success to his adopted sovereign, and credit to himself. The appointment of a man of his character to the supreme command, at such a crisis, speaks the sentiments of the cabinet of Vienna, for he has been accustomed to use but one argument, and that has been the sword.

LONDON, *May* 16.

A letter from Paris, of late date says, never were military preparations carried on with greater assiduity by most of the powers of Europe, than at the present. Our cabinet has its eye on all sides; nor let it be imagined they are idle in naval or military stores. Yet a new lesson has been learned from some of our neighbours; no parade is made, but every thing conducted on a plan of as great secrecy as possible.

NEW-YORK, *July* 12.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 9.

"Whatever may have been said against the opposers of the new government, now in our convention I believe no men upon a point so very important and interesting to America, ever behaved with more candour, fairness, consistency and patriotism—and while they are anxious for the welfare of their country, and jealous of any grant of power, whereby the liberties and freedom of the people may be in the least endangered, their zeal will do them honour, and however they may be branded with the epithets of anti's, enemies to their country, &c. they will rise superior to these little prejudices, and among the sensible and discerning part of mankind, will be considered as the guardians of their country. They have opposed the federalists with that spirit, freedom and openness, which the consciousness of rectitude naturally inspires, and now lament the expediency of following the example of the sister states. They will adopt the constitution without any previous amendments; but a bill of rights, alterations, &c. will accompany the ratification, which probably will take place some time this week. I shall send you the result of their doings."

July 17. By a gentleman who arrived here on Monday last from Poughkeepsie, we are informed, that the anti-federalists had met frequently in the course of the last week, and that in these meetings there was much warm debate; some were for rejecting the constitution; but the majority, more moderate, insisted on an adoption, with certain conditions; and this at length was agreed on, as the extreme point of concession. The plan was accordingly formed, and brought forward in convention.

A motion was then made for an informal committee to be chosen from both parties, in order to organize more completely the amendments, and to fix on some accommodating scheme for an adoption.

A committee was accordingly appointed, and having met, instead of entering mutually on the business, the anti-federal budget was immediately produced and opened, and a complete plan of adoption was presented as a single proposition, for the assent of the federalists, attended with a declaration that this was their ultimatum. No room then remained for any general reasonings, but the matter was reduced to a point, and the propositions were only to be assented to or disapproved. Mr. Jay, judge Hobart and others, strongly opposed the measure; urged most forcibly that the proposition led to a virtual and total rejection of the constitution; and declared they could not consult with them at all, if they insisted upon that point. Both parties were firm, and the committee dissolved without coming to any agreement.

On Friday Mr. Jay came forward with a statement from the informal committee; representing, that no plan of conciliation had been formed, and no measure taken, in consequence of the anti-federalists adhering rigidly to the principle of a conditional adoption, which was inadmissible and absurd. He went into a consideration of the nature and tendency of such an adoption; compared it with the powers delegated to this convention; and the powers of the future congress; and inferred, that it would amount in result to a total rejection. He called on the opposition repeatedly to answer his arguments.—He was replied to by Mr. Smith and Mr. Lansing, who attempted to prove that the convention, as the representatives of a sovereign people, had a power to agree to the constitution, under any restrictions and qualifications which should be thought expedient. They insisted that the congress would have a right to restrain the exercise of any power given them by the constitution; that it was in the power of any legislature to apply a different mode of imposing burthens on different parts of a state, according to circumstances.

The chancellor, in the course of this debate, assumed a mode of reasoning a little different, but not less impressive, than that of his worthy colleague. He appealed to the apprehensions and passions of the convention—pointed in the most glowing colours the unavoidable convulsions of our state—the depreciation of our currency—the great loss arising from the removal of congress from our capital—and the various disadvantages of being deprived of a voice in the counsels of the union.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Jay opened the business by representing the unfairness of the proceedings in the informal committee. He complained that when met for mutual discussion, they had been insulted by a complete set of propositions presented in a dictatorial manner for their passive acquiescence. He was soon followed by Mr. Hamilton, who, in a most argumentative and impassioned address, demonstrated that the propositions before the committee would be a total rejection of the constitution. He opened with a beautiful exordium, in which he described in a delicate but most affecting manner, the various ungenerous attempts to prejudice the minds of the convention against him. He had been represented as an ambitious man, a man unattached to the interests and insensible to the feelings of the people; and even his supposed talents had been wrested to his dishonour, and produced as a charge against his integrity and virtue. He called on the world to point out an instance in which he had ever deviated from the line of public or private duty. The pathetic appeal fixed the silent sympathetic gaze of the spectators, and made them all his own.

He then proceeded to refute the fallacious reasonings of opposition—and to describe the nature and tendency of a provisional adoption. He proved, in the first place, from the series of papers on which the authority of the present convention was founded, that it had no possible decisive power, but to adopt or reject absolutely—that it had indeed a power to recommend, because this was a natural right of every free man; but it had none to dictate to or embarrass the union by any restrictions or conditions whatever—that the committee was not a body commissioned to tender stipulations or form a compact, but to assent from or agree to a plan of government, which could be altered either in its form or exercise only by an authority equal in all respects to the one which gave it existence. Having made this point clear, he went on to shew that the future congress would have no authority to receive us into the union on such terms—that this conditional adoption included evidently a disagreement to and rejection of a part of the constitution—that congress, which would hold all the powers it possessed under the constitution as a simple plan, must consider such a partial rejection in the light of a total one.

That a declaration by any legislature that such and such constitutional powers should not be exercised, was in its own nature a nugatory one—that these provisions, making no part of the constitution, and when accepted by congress, having, even if consistent with the constitution, no other than a legal force, would be subject to immediate repeal; that it was indispensably necessary to good government that the discretion of the legislature should be uncontrolable, except by the constitution: But by the proposed measure, the discretion of congress would be limited and controled by a provision not only foreign from, but totally inconsistent with, the constitution; a provision coming from a part of the union without the consent of the other parts; a provision most preposterously calculated to give law to all the sister states. He adduced other arguments to prove that restraining the exercise of a power, or exercising it in a mode different from that pointed out in the form of government, was utterly anti-constitutional, especially when the restraint was only to respect a part of the community.

Mr. Hamilton then urged many forcible reasons to prove that even if it were consistent with the constitution to accept us on these terms, it was entirely improbable that the other states would submit to it. Their interests and their pride would be opposed to it. Their pride, because the very proposal is an insult; and the animosity of some states, embittered as it is by what they deemed a kind of commercial tyranny, and a system of selfish, partial politics, would receive most pungent gratification from a diminution of our fortune and our power. Their interests would be opposed, because the misfortunes of one powerful state commonly contribute to the prosperity of its neighbours.

Mr. Hamilton, after recapitulating his arguments in a concise and cogent manner, entreated the convention in a pathetic strain to make a solemn pause, and weigh well what they were about to do, before they decided on a subject so infinitely important.—The orator then closed his address, and received from every unprejudiced spectator the murmur of admiration and applause.—Very different was the effect upon his opposers. They sickened at the splendor of his triumph. Inspired by jealousy and wounded by conscious disgrace, they retired with malice still more embittered, and an obduracy more confirmed than before.

Even the man who of all others should set the first example of magnanimity; the man from whom our country should expect the most finished proofs of exalted virtue—even he was incensed, and freely expressed the spleen that corroded his heart.

This man, immediately after the adjournment, made a public declaration to this effect:—I see the advocates of the constitution are determined to force us to a rejection. We have gone great lengths, and have conceded enough—but nothing will satisfy them. If convulsions and a civil war are the consequence, I will go with my party.

July 21. In our convention, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst. the honourable judge Hobart, seconded by his worship the mayor of New-York, made the following motion, after having prefaced it with an excellent speech:

"WHEREAS since the time of electing the delegates now in convention assembled, the constitution submitted to their consideration hath been so far ratified as to become a system of government for ten of the United States, and the necessary measures are now pursuing for organizing and carrying the same into operation. And whereas at the time of the said election, the citizens of divers parts of this state were opposed to certain articles of the said constitution. And whereas from the important change, which hath, since the meeting of this convention, taken place in the situation of public affairs, it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the said delegates, to know fully the sentiments at present entertained by their constituents on a subject so interesting to them, and which may so deeply affect the public peace and tranquillity:

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That this convention do adjourn until the ——— day of ———next, then to meet at ——— "

This motion engaged the attention of the house all that day.

The next day, (Thursday) previous to taking the question on this motion, Mr. Hamilton made another display of those great abilities for which he is justly distinguished; he was powerful in his reasoning, and so persuasively eloquent and pathetic, that he drew tears from most of the audience.

When he sat down, the question was called for, and the division of the house was as follows:—Affirmative 32—Negative 40—Majority 18.

The convention then went into a committee of the whole.

A proposition of Mr. Smith, that had been moved as an amendment to Mr. Jay's motion of the 17th inst. for adopting the constitution; and a motion of Mr. Hamilton as an amendment to Mr. Smith's, were then read.

The hon. Mr. Duane then moved, That the consideration of Mr. Smith's propositions should be postponed, in order to take up Mr. Hamilton's.

On this motion a division was called. Affirmative 30—Negative 41—Majority 11.

The committee then took up the proposition of Mr. Smith, as the principle on which they would proceed;—after some time had elapsed, in which nothing particular was urged, Mr. Smith got up, and with much candour confessed that the arguments that had been offered against his proposition, were not only weighty, but such as had induced him to relinquish it; and that he wished to withdraw that, in order to make the following. He begged that he might be excused for many incorrections that were in it, as it had been drawn up in great haste, and hoped that he might have an opportunity of amending it. It was such a proposition, he said, as he thought would remove the objections of the federal party, while at the same time it would afford to the opposition, all that security for the consideration of the amendments which they wished.

Mr. Lansing said, if Mr. Smith withdrew his another proposition, he should again move it;—and of

course both propositions remained before the convention.—

The motion is as follows:

WE the delegates of the people of the state of New-York, duly elected in pursuance of concurrent resolutions of the senate and assembly of the said state, passed the —— day of ——, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly discussed the constitution proposed to our considerations, agreed upon by the federal convention held in Philadelphia on the —— day of ——, do make known and declare—

That after the most mature deliberation they have been able to give the subject, a majority of them cannot approve the whole of the said constitution, without amendments or alterations, for the following among other reasons:—

1st. Because the most important powers granted by this constitution, are expressed in terms so general, indefinite and ambiguous, as to leave the rulers in the exercise of them, to act too much at discretion.

2d. The limits of the powers of the general and state governments are not marked out with sufficient precision; nor those of the former so defined as entirely to prevent a clashing of jurisdiction; and there is reason to fear that the state government may be impaired by the general governments in the exercise of powers granted in such general words and by implication only;—especially

3d. Because the constitution gives to the congress an indefinite and unlimited power over all the sources of revenue in the union; by which means there is reason to fear that the individual states will be left without adequate means of discharging debts, or maintaining their civil establishments.

4th. Because the number of representatives are not sufficiently numerous at present to possess a competent knowledge of and attachment to the interests of their constituents, or to afford a reasonable degree of confidence; and no certain ratio of increase is fixed, but left at the discretion of congress.

5th. Because the power of regulating the times, places, and manner of holding elections, though in the first instance given to the respective state legislatures, is yet ultimately placed under the control of congress, by which means they will have it too much in their power to secure their own continuance.

6th. Because an improper mixture of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are lodged in the senate. It is a maxim in a free government, that the legislative, executive, and judicial departments should be kept separate; though this cannot be effected in all its extent, yet it may be much nearer attained than is done in this system; for the senate not only form a branch of the legislature, but are also associated with the president in the exercise of the most important executive powers, and form the highest judicial court in the nation for the trial of impeachments.

7th. The judicial powers in this constitution, are given in too general and indefinite terms; are so various and extensive, that they may easily be made by legal fiction to extend too far and absorb some of the judicial powers of the respective states. No explicit security is given for trial by jury in common law cases, and the ancient and usual mode of trial in criminal matters is not secured. The appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, may deprive the citizen of safety from juries, and render the obtaining justice difficult, dilatory and expensive.

For these and various other reasons, this convention would be induced not to accede to this constitution, did not other weighty considerations interpose; but the strong attachments they feel to their sister states, and their regard to the common good of the union, impel them to preserve it.

This convention have the firmest confidence in the common councils of the people of the United States, and the highest expectations that all the necessary amendments will be produced from their further deliberations: they therefore consent with the utmost chearfulness to abide by the result of such deliberations;—but as some time will be necessary to effect this, the convention will forbear to dissent from their brethren of the other states:—they have therefore agreed to assent to and ratify the said constitution, in the firmest confidence that an opportunity will be speedily given to revise and amend the said constitution, in the mode pointed out in the fifth article thereof; expressly reserving nevertheless to this state a right to recede and withdraw from the said constitution, in case such opportunity be not given within —— years.

And this convention do recommend to the congress, that the power to lay and collect taxes and excise, to call out the militia, &c. &c. &c. be not exercised or made to operate on this state in any other manner than is proposed in the amendments recommended by this convention, until the sense of the people of the United States be taken on the propriety of the amendments to the constitution, in one or the other of the modes pointed out in it.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature of this state, to request the congress to call a convention to consider of and propose amendments to this constitution at their first session; and that the amendments agreed to by this convention be transmitted to such convention, when met, to be laid before them.

Resolved, That a circular letter be addressed to all the states in the union, inclosing the foregoing, and earnestly inviting them to join with this convention in requesting the congress at their first meeting, to call a convention of the states, to consider of the amendments proposed by all the states.

On Friday, when the convention met, silence pervaded the house; and it being evident that they were not prepared for a decision, after sitting about an hour, they adjourned till the next day.

On Saturday the question was taken, and it was agreed to take up the last proposition in preference to the one before proposed by Mr. Smith.

It is doubtful what may yet be the result of their deliberation, though there is reason to believe that the last proposition of Mr. Smith affords the groundwork of an adoption.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 5.

Colonel Joseph Mitchel, of Berkely county, Virginia, arrived at this place on the 27th ultimo, from the Indian country. He was captured by the savages the 8th of May last on the Ohio, about twenty miles below the mouth of the Big Miami. There were in the boat with him his son, Alexander Brown and John Lancaster. The boat loaded with whiskey, spirits and dry goods; and some horses on board. The savages had possession of a Kentucky boat, one of the three captured some time before. They had nine oars. They were in advance, and put up a flag; we endeavoured to pass them, but this could not be effected, and were obliged to give up. The savages boarded and took the prisoners in their own boat to shore, behaved with civility, spread blankets to sit upon; marched them thence to their camp about nine miles distant. The sixth day the captain of the band felled colonel Mitchel with a club, and stood over him with a tomahawk, as if about to strike, but did not; but on his recovery bound up his wounds, and gave him grog. In the mean time, Lancaster seeing this, made his escape, and probably reached Kentucky, where he lives. Was marched 22 days, to the Shawanese towns on the Miami, at the distance of three hundred miles, as was said, the greater part through morasses. Five days after was adopted into a family, next day purchased, with Mr. Brown, by traders from Detroit, Scotch and French gentlemen, whose names are, Francis Lapontaine, Mecolay Larrain, George Sharp, George Ironside, Robert Wilson, Celleron, Hyacenthe Lassalle, Francis Marchatere. Antoine Lasselle, Antoine Dupresne, Jacques Godfrey, John Martin, Charles Gouin. A considerable sum was paid by these gentlemen to the savages, at least 150 dollars, for their liberty. Colonel Mitchel was entertained by these gentlemen and treated with great humanity and kindness. Sent by them under convoy in a petiaugre down the Miami to the rapids of that river, about 200 miles distant. Friendly used there by captain M'Kee, and some traders, Mr. Cochran and others furnished with cloaths by captain M'Kee; came thence through the woods to this place. His son still remains at the Wabash towns with the Shawanese with Mr. Purviance, and likewise Mr. Ridout, by Indian intelligence. Mr. Mitchel, as well as Mr. Brown, express the highest gratitude to the gentlemen their deliverers. Mr. Brown arrived here in company with colonel Mitchel.

Wednesday last arrived at this place, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esq; governor of the western territory; he will in a few days proceed to Muskingum to hold the treaty with the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

Extract of a letter, dated Croisick, near the mouth of the river Loyre, May 8, 1788.

"The northern inhabitants of Europe, such as the Norwegians, English, Dutch, and Danes, have long since acknowledged the superior quality of the salt made here for the preservation of fish. I have been more than once astonished that the Americans should have so long neglected to introduce it in their great and extensive fisheries; no where can they purchase it cheaper, and of more excellent quality, the price of the *muid* (measure equal in weight to three English tuns) delivered on board, free from any charges, is 30l.—It is very probable that ere long it will still be lower by four or five pounds, on account of the immense quantity which the new crop is likely to produce. I could wish that its purity, whiteness, strength and cheapness, might be more generally known to the Americans; I am bold to say that it would generally tend to the improvement of their fisheries.

"As to our harbour, it is situated to the northward of the Loyre, of an easy access and perfectly safe; it has at all times water enough for vessels of 14 or 15 feet draught; those which draw more, are obliged here as well as at St. Martin de Rhey, to remain in the first road, or to go into the river Vilaine, 7 miles off; the additional expence in the first case is 4l. in the second 8l. per *muid*; this is but a small inconvenience compared to those enormous extra charges of 20l. per *muid*, which some American captains have often been exposed to, when through ignorance of our coast or other circumstances, after having carried their vessels to l'Orient, they have found themselves under the necessity of ordering coastwise their cargoes of salt from here."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, July 9. 1788.

"The sheriff, major Miers, and captain Schoot, with his dragoons, marched up the river with upwards of 50 men; they encamped at Butter-milk falls, and from thence sent captain Ross, with a party of 17 men into the woods, near Mashoping where the insurgents were encamped, with orders to cross the river at Black Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in that neighbourhood took a number of prisoners, six of whom we have now under a strong guard; they had not taken up arms, but are equally guilty. The names of those taken are, Martin Dudley, Joseph Kilbore, Nathan Abbot, Ephraim Tylor, Joseph Earl and Thomas King. The orders of the advanced party were to meet the main body on the third instant at Dudley's house, at Mashoping, where the insurgents were encamped. The detached party performed their orders and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed, where they expected to meet the main body, commanded by Miers and Schoots; but to their great surprise, when the detached party came to Mashoping they were attacked by the insurgents, who were put to flight by the first fire of our small party. The main body did not arrive till an hour and a half after the battle was over. Had the body came up at the time appointed, they must have killed and taken them all. I hope you will use your influence that government may offer a reward for those who arm."

July 23. We hear from Biberry, in Philadelphia county, that a reputable farmer, who gave out that he would give six-pence a day to his reapers in free of rum or whisky, engaged so many hands by the offer, that they cut down his whole crop of wheat, which consisted of 36 acres, in one day last week. They drank nothing but home made beer and cyder, passed the day in harmony, and all went home perfectly satisfied with themselves and their employer.

A tradesman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant asked him how much rum he used in his family in a day. Upon his answering this question, the merchant immediately shewed him that his rum in a year came to more money than his house rent. The calculation so shocked the tradesman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the ensuing year he paid his rent, and bought a suit of cloaths out of the savings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, respected and trusted by all who know him.

PETERSBURG, *July* 17.

Copy of a letter from Alexander M'Gillivray, to colonel Anthony Bledsoe and James Robertson, at Nashville, Cumberland, dated

Little Talisee, Upper Creek nation, April 14, 1788.

Gentlemen,

"Mr. Hocket arrived here a few days ago, and delivered me your letters, together with colonel Hawkins's.

Agreeably to your request, I will be explicit and candid in my answer to your's, and will not deny that my nation has waged war against your country for several years past, and that we had no motive of revenge for it; nor did it proceed from any sense of injury sustained from your people—but being warmly attached to the British, and being under their influence, operations were directed by them against you, in common with other Americans.

After the general peace had taken place, you sent us a *talk* by Sam. Martin, which I then accepted, and promised to advise my people to agree to, and which would have been finally concluded on in the ensuing summer and fall; and judging that your people were sincere in their professions, I was much surprised to find, that while this affair was pending, your people attacked the French traders at the Muscle Shoals; killed six of our people who were there trading for silver ware. These men belonging to different towns, and having connexions of the first consequence in this nation—such an unprovoked outrage raised a most vehement clamour, and gave rise to the expedition against Cumberland, that soon after took place; but as that affair has been since amply retaliated, I once again will use my best endeavours to bring about a peace with us:—And indeed, before I had received your dispatches, I had given out strict orders, that on the return of all hunting parties, none should go out on any pretence, until after the first general meeting, which I expect to hold in May next, when all my influence and authority shall be exerted in the manner you wish.

I shall now take leave of this subject, referring you to Mr. Hocket, to whom I have fully explained my sentiments.

I have seen the resolves of congress respecting Indian affairs, as early as January last, besides being notified of the same from general Pickins.—But I have as yet heard nothing of a superintendent, or Georgia commissioner, relating to the business of their commission.

I received his excellency governor Caswell's letter and duplicate, only a short time before the unlucky affair of Cherokee river, so that I deferred writing an answer until I could be satisfied in my own mind that he might depend upon what I should say to him.—As I abhor every species of duplicity, I will not to deceive; and if I was not deceived upon settling and terminating the war, I would write now. I have only seen my friend Hawkins upon paper, and I highly honour and esteem him, even in this kind of acquaintance: The excellent character every one gives him, makes him a valuable advocate for your cause. Chance may put us in each other's way, one day or other, and I shall rejoice in having the opportunity of saluting him Friend.—I have endeavoured to make every thing as agreeable to

Messrs. Hocket and Ewing, as my situation permitted.

I remain, gentlemen,
With much regard,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

Colo. Anthony Bledsoe and James Robertson, Nashville, Cumberland.

By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians have lately attacked the continental troops stationed at Post St. Vincent's on the north-west side of the Ohio—and after a severe conflict, in which a number of the soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

ANNAPOLIS, July 31.

On Thursday morning last, the tide rose much higher than ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants, occasioned by a sudden and very severe storm from the north east to the south east. Considerable damage has been sustained by this inundation and tempest, but little or none in this city.

Messrs. GREEN,

BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attornies, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorised and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE,
} trustees.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Jacob Waters, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on Thursday, the 7th day of August next, at his late dwelling on the head of Magothy, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWO tracts of land lying in Montgomery county, within two miles of Great Seneca, one tract containing 207 acres, the other containing 70 acres; at the same time and place will be sold, at public vendue, a negro man belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased.

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ELIZABETH WATERS, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

FOR SALE.

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis,

A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postillion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a compleat set of double plated harness (with a nag's head as a creft) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harpsicord, with inlaid front, patent swell, celestina stop and machine pedel; with turning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

N. B. The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money: If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and the probable length of credit may be obtained.

Prince-George's county, July 29, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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July 21, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an olnabrig shirt and negro trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to

W. ALLEN, sheriff of
Calvert county.

July 22, 1788.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th instant, an indented Irish servant man, named JOHN GRADY, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an olnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat, and an old pair shoes.—Whoever delivers the said runaway to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, paid by

JOHN SPURRIER.

Charles county, near Newport, June 28, 1788.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about 5 years old this spring, 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, and drags his hinder feet when he trots, his mane and tail very thin, branded thus T though colerable small. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENNETT WATHEN, jun.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's county.

James Brice, Nancy Odle Brewer, John Bowlin, Annapolis; Osborn Brashears, Richard Rivet, Thomas Barry, Prince-George's county; captain Buchanan, care of Robert Young, captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (2), John Baden, inspector, near Nottingham; captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brent, Port-Tobacco; Dr. James Gloster Brehan (2), St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Garrit Comerford (2), Samuel Chew, Ruth Crochran, Richard Clerk (3), care of John Lawton, Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Crow, Patuxent; Garland Calis, Prince-George's county; Joseph Cafferene, Calvert county.

Joseph Dowion, Joseph Davis, John Doughty, William Dancer, Mr. Downs, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloways, Maryland; captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldnay Deamer, Charles county; John De Butts, Joseph Dennison, St. Mary's county.

Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

John Fitch, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Hammonds, Anne-Arundel county; Standish Forde, care of Mr. Thomas, near Leonard-town.

Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Elias Grant, William Gibbons, Redmd. Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Gillison, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince-George's county; John Grahame (3), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.

Judge Hanson, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (2), Edward Harris, Prince-George's county; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Harwood 3d. (4), Elizabeth Headon, Lower Marlborough; William Herbart, near Point-Lookout.

Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Frederick-town; Rinaldo Johnson (2), Prince-George's county.

Dominck Kinnen, Annapolis.

Miss Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leigh, Leonard-town; Robert Lilburn, St. Inigoes.

Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Mesger, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John M'Dougall (2), St. Mary's county.

Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.

William Paca, Charles Wilson Peale (2), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Hon. John Rogers (3), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinson, Miss Rose, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardson, near Annapolis; Miss Rozer, Notley-hall; William Ragsdale, Prince-George's county.

Joseph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joseph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sotheron, John or Francis Swails, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Topping, John Theasin, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.

James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.

Thomas Wilson, Annapolis; Wilkinson and Gray, Hunting-town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Wathers, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wilkinson, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the post office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

July 22, 1788.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Vachel Stevens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted are requested to make speedy payment.

w3
ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

Annapolis, July 26, 1788.

THE visitors and agents of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE are requested to attend at the house of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, on very particular business.

July 4, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince-George's county, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART of RILEY's DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY's DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES's GIFT being part of the original tract called CHALSEY.

BENJAMIN HALL,
RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commission, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP.

BENJAMIN HALL.

Washington, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission, to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WARRINGTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

GEORGE DIGGES.

July 16, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. John Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who is empowered to settle the same, by

BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property of the subscriber, LEWIS and PATSEY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is supposed are gone for Maryland or Pennsylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather surly, thick lips, and talks rather sullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeches, twilled olnabrig shirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several scars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Patsey, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, tall, quick, and when examined strictly rather stutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dress, olnabrig shirt, white plains jacket, and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themselves passes, as Patsey can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person bringing them home to the subscriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for securing them in any gaol so that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P S All masters of vessels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them.

4w
Mattox, June 25, 1788.
B. B.

June 15, 1788.

ON Saturday the 7th day of June was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad, who says his name is JAMES, he is about five feet six inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty years of age, is well cloathed, and has a pair of boots with him; he says he belongs to Mr. John Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

tf
JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

3

Baltimore, July 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the worshipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in september next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTENAY's NICK, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

w4
JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 7, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 19th day of April, a negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty years of age, a thin looking fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton jacket, olnabrig shirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as he had other cloaths possibly he has changed them; he can do very good coopers work, &c. Whoever will secure said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive fifty shillings, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

w3
ZADOC DUVALL.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining said negro at their peril.

Z. D.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

4

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

9 CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works containing 3500 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 300 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctoon mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptriste furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriste.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

11 JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
STEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT,
and the
KNIGHT of MALTA,
Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA, now four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theifs, escapes, or accidents.

13 JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 29

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.

10

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN M'BRIDE and ALEXANDER CURREY, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of osnabrig, a gray knap'd jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and sunsiles in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Currey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,
Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most reasonable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788. 4

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

10 THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

10 JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,
Of the First Quality,
To be Sold, by
10 JOHN RANDALL.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a negro man named SHALLGO, about five feet six or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly, very small legs, flat foot, and very wide mouth, when he laughs he commonly shuts his eyes; had on a new osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dollars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

2 SAMUEL WOOD.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 20th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber now residing on the said plantation. tf

3 G. B. CAUSIN.

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